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- Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 13 to 16.
 Orchard Oriole, 4 to 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19.
 Black-throated Green Warbler, 3, 4, 10, 13, 19.
 Blackburnian Warbler, 3.
 Least Flycatcher, 12, 13.
 Crested Flycatcher, 6, 19.
 Black and White Warbler, 5, 7, 14.
 Sandpiper, 1, 4 to 19.
 Chipping Sparrow, 1 to 19.
 Brown Thrasher, 1 to 19.
 Downy Woodpecker, 5, 10, 13, 15.
 Goldfinch, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19.
 Flicker, 1 to 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18.
 Tennessee Warbler, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Yellow-throated Vireo, 19.
 Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4, 16.
 Wood Pewee, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19.
 Cape May Warbler, 5, 15, 16, 18.
 Yellow-throated Warbler, 13, 14, 18, 19.
 Indigo Bird, 14 to 19.
 Catbird, 2 to 19.
 Kingbird, 2 to 11, 13 to 19.
 Black-throated Blue Warbler, 4.
 White-crowned Sparrow, 15.
 Canadian Warbler, 19.
 Scarlet Tanager, 2.
 Wood Thrush, 15, 16.
 Nighthawk, 19.
 Red-headed Woodpecker, 2 to 8, 10 to 19.
 Myrtle Warbler, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17.
 Barn Swallow, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17.
 White-breasted Nuthatch, 7, 13.
 Bay-breasted Warbler, 13, 14, 17.
 Bittern, 1, 12.
 Black-poll Warbler, 3, 4, 10, 18.
 Nashville Warbler, 3.
 Red-eyes Vireo, 19.
 Chestnut-sided Warbler, 5, 13, 14, 17.
 Magnolia Warbler, 5, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Total number of species seen, 66.
 Total number of species seen in spring, 77.

Some Midland Dogbanes.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Apocynum Carolini Nwd., nov. sp.

Planta verisimiliter metralis foliosa glabra, cum caule viridi
 et ramis multis rubescentibus inflorescentiam primam longe ex-
 cedentibus circa 3.5 dm. Folia suberecta 9-10 cm longa et 2-2.5

cm. lata, in ramis et ramulis minora, lanceolata, vel anguste elliptico-lanceolata, vel etiam oblonga, glabra, viridia superiore facie, pallida vel glaucescentia inferiore. Folia cum venis divaricatis, apice acuminato aristato, (arista saepe 5 mm. longa, vel longior) basi cuneato vel etiam anguste cuneato. Petioli circa 5 mm. longi; internodi 2.5–6 cm. longi. Pedunculi circa 1.5 cm. longi, et pedicelli 2–4 mm. longi cum bracteis scariosis linearibus ad basim ornati. Flores pauci tubulati 3 mm. longi et 1 mm. lati in caulis summitate tantum aggregati. (Quando vero flores in prima inflorescentia vel defloruerunt vel jam lobos fecerunt adhuc submaturos, deinde alii quidam (2 vel 3) cymi in ramis apparent.) Corollae segmenta 1 mm. longa, margine involuti, triangularia, incurvata etiam arescentibus post floribus. Sepala anguste lanceolata vel aristiformia supra mediam partem. Lobi circa 13 cm. long (adhuc quidem immaturi) et verisimiliter perpauci.

Plant probably and apparently a meter high rather leafy, glabrous, with greenish stems and rather numerous long red or reddish branches. Branches and twigs much exceeding the terminal inflorescence (about 3.5 dm.) Leaves of the stem 9–10 cm long and 2–2.5 cm. wide, smaller and suberect on the branches, lanceolate or narrowly elliptic-lanceolate or oblong, green above pale or glaucescent beneath with veins diverging from the midrib. Apex acuminate, plainly aristate, bristle sometimes 5 mm. long or more. Base cuneate or sharply and narrowly so. Petioles about 5 mm. long; internodes 2.5–6 cm. long. Peduncle about 1.5 cm. long at flowering and much longer in fruit. Pedicels 2–4 mm. long arising from a number of scarious braets at the base. Flowers few (about 12 or 13) tubular 3 mm. long, 1 mm. wide. Inflorescence strictly terminal to the main stem and 2 or 3 others produced only later when the terminal has run to fruit or failed to produce fruit. Corolla segments triangular involute on the margins, scarcely opening, never spreading in the slightest manner, nearly 1 mm. long. Sepals narrowly lanceolate or apparently aristate beyond the upper half.

Pods few, 13 cm. long (in the specimen still immature.)

This plant belongs to the *Cannabinum* group, but is not closely related to *A. cannabinum* itself. The type of the species consists of two sheets, No. 10563 of my herbarium, sent me from somewhere near Detroit, Mich., by Mr. R. Carolin. This enthusiastic collector

of plants of that region was formerly a student in the Botanical Department of the University. The specimens bear his number 880. He had intended sending me further details of this and other interesting plants of that locality forwarded with these specimens referred to, but his sudden, early death intervened. I was unable to obtain any more exact knowledge of date, habitat or location beyond what I have mentioned. The plants were probably collected in the summer of 1912.

The very narrow characteristically pointed aristate leaves, and the tubular whitish rather small flowers serve to distinguish the plant from all others. The habit of flowering with few cymes of different ages is striking. The pods are rather long and often apparently united at their apex bearing the minute remains of the wilted corolla.

Apocynum tomentellum Nwd., nov. sp.

Planta 1 m. alta vel altior foliosa: caulis glabra: ramuli sparse hirtelli. Folia plus minusve erecta, 7-12 cm. longa, 3-6 cm. lata in caule, 3-7 cm. longa, 1-4 cm. lata in ramis et ramulis. Folia ovata, ovalia, elliptica-vel etiam obovata, apice mucronato-cuspidato, obtuso vel rotundato vel aliquando subacuto; basi rotundata vel obtusa vel aliquanda cuneata. Folia in superficie ad marginem et in venis sparse pubescentia, inferiore quidem facie dense tomentulosa pilis albis recurvatis, et praesertim juvenilia dense et molliter tomentella. Petioli dense tomentosa 2-5 mm. longi. Cymi permulti subsessilia vel cum pedunculo usque 1 cm. longo: pedicelli tomentoso-hirtelli. Bractaeae permultae, lineares, hirtellae. Sepala lineari-lanceolata, hirtella vel tomentulosa, corollae segmenta fere aequantia. Corolla late campanulata cum segmentis divaricatis, rotundatis albescentibus 2-3 mm. longa et lata. Lobi bini ex cymis oriuntur, pro planta breves 6.5-11 cm. long, subaequales et ii in ramis et ramulis successive longiores.

Plant 1 meter high or more, very leafy. Stem glabrous, branches and twigs especially sparsely hirtellous. Leaves more or less erect 7-12 cm. long and 3-6 cm. wide on the main stem; 3-7 cm. long and 1-4 cm. wide on branches. Leaves ovate, oval, elliptic or sometimes obovate; apex mucronate cuspidate, obtuse or rounded or sometimes subacute; base rounded or obtuse or even broadly cuneate. Surface of the leaves sparsely pubescent

on veins and near the margin, the lower face densely tomentulose with white somewhat tangled hairs, and when young particularly softly and densely white tomentulose. Petioles rather densely tomentose 2-5 mm. long. Cymes numerous subsessile or with a peduncle of almost the length of one centimeter. Pedicels densely tomentose-hirtellous. Bracts numerous, linear, hirtellous. Sepals linear-lanceolate, hirtellous, or tomentulose almost or equaling the corolla segments. Corolla 2-3 mm. long and wide, broadly campanulate with spreading whitish segments rounded at the apex. Pods arising in pairs successively from stem and branch cymes, rather small 6.5-11 cm. long subequal, those produced later being larger.

I select as type No. 9733 of the Herbarium of the University collected along a branch of the Michigan Central Railroad near the boat house at Notre Dame. The specimen was collected July 8, 1912. As fruit-type I may designate No. 10304 gathered along the road between Cartier Athletic Field and the Ice-house. The plant is very abundant in this locality, but fruiting specimens are never numerous. What will probably prove to be the same species, I have found on the east shore of Upper Chain Lake, about 10 miles west of South Bend, Ind. I noticed and carefully examined this plant several days before I found the flowering type referred to, but failed to collect specimens. I expected to gather such on the return from the north end of the lake and later decided to botanize on the west shore. As I left this part of the country shortly after, and did not return until late in fall, I have had as yet no occasion to obtain specimens from the Chain Lake region.

Apocynum cinereum Nwd. nov. sp.

Planta foliosa cum foliis perparvis *A. isophylli* quoad formam et magnitudinem, sed dense cinereo-glaucous vel etiam pulverulenta et pallida praecipue in facie inferiore, in superiore quidem pallida vel viridescens. Internodi breves 2.5-4 cm. longi; rami quoque pallidi qui inflorescentiam superant. Cymae pedunculatae; flores multi, 3-4 mm. longi campanulati. Corollae segmenta angustata, apice obtuso vel rotundato, Corolla infra mediam partem fissa. Sepala lineari-lanceolata, vel lanceolata sinum corollae superantia. Flores albescentes vel viridescens.

Plant leafy with the foliage of *A. isophyllum* Greene, as regards shape and size, but densely cinereous glaucous or even pulverulent,

pallid especially on the lower face: upper face pallid or slightly greenish. Internodes short, 2.5-4 cm. long; branches also whitish glaucous surpassing the first inflorescence. Cymes peduncled: flowers numerous 3-4 mm. long, campanulate. Corolla segments narrow, obtuse or rounded at the apex and cleft below the middle. Sepals linear-lanceolate or lanceolate surpassing the sinus of the corolla lobes. Flowers whitish or greenish.

Although the foliage of this plant as to size and shape resembles that described by Dr. Greene for *A. isophyllum*,* the dense white powdery glaucousness of the leaves is strikingly characteristic as vegetative mark. The flowers are very different, campanulate creamy white to greenish with long corolla lobes, and sepals reaching above their sinuses. The plant is one of the most leafy I have seen in the genus. I designate as type a single specimen No. 9167, gathered by myself in the dune region of Lake Michigan at Millers, Lake Co., Indiana. The plant was collected July 8, 1911, and is in the Herbarium of the University of Notre Dame.

Dept. of Botany.

Notre Dame, Ind.

Evactoma.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

The plant now generally called *Silene stellata* (Linn.) Aiton, has held a rather uncertain place in botany according to the opinions at least of the older phytographers as is evident from the fact of its having been relegated several times from one genus to another and back again. Linnaeus himself had the plant in *Cucubalus*.¹ Aiton transferred it to *Silene*.² Rafinesque³ considered it as sufficiently characteristic to constitute the type of a new genus which he called *Evactoma*.

¹ Linnaeus, C. Species Plantarum p. 414, (1753). also 2nd Ed. p. 592, (1762).

Hort. Ups. p. 110, (1737) "Cucubalus foliis quaternis."

² Aiton, f. Hoetus Kewensis, 3: p. 84 (1811).

³ Rafinesque, C. S. Autikon Botanikon, pt. 1, Cent. III., p. 23, (1815-1840). The word evidently according to his own explanation of derivation should be written *Euactoma*, from the Greek *ευ*, well *τέμνω*, *ἐτομον*, (root *τομ*)-cut *ἀκτις*, ray or petal, referring to the deeply cleft petals,